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WEDNESDAY,
MAY 27, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One BY David Courtney

Mr. Dulles should be home in a day or two. When he gets there he will find Ahmed Hussein, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, waiting for him. The Ambassador left Egypt last week with special instructions and dropped in at London to talk matters over with his colleague in Britain, Ahmad Fakhri. The special instructions and the matters talked over in London are said to have concerned the possibility of turning the Arab Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation into a regional security pact that might be linked with a western planning council seated in Cyprus. Mr. Dulles is believed to think well of the plan. An Agency message from London (where the idea is disliked) claims that Mr. Dulles has already presented the proposal to President Eisenhower with a copy to Sir Winston Churchill.

It is difficult to get at the facts. Middle East defence plans already gather plentiful dust in the pigeon-holes of the western strategists and the latest may be destined for the same grubby end. Mr. Dulles in Cairo had little enough time to investigate the possibilities of the Arab Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty—known shortly as the Arab Defence Pact—and his tour since then has been so crisscrossed with new problems, new faces, new voices and new presidents, that he cannot possibly have found much time to analyze General Nagib's plans for regional security. But it is clear that he must have been sympathetic to the proposals—far more so than can be gathered from the newspaper reports of his Cairo visit and from the published assumption of his "bitter disappointment" with the results of his Middle East excursion.

It is also clear that in return for his sympathy General Nagib agreed to maintain an "appropriate atmosphere" in Egypt, without which Mr. Dulles felt it would be impossible for America to take useful action in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute or to consider favourably the Egyptian request for huge economic credits. As a result, the present Suez deadlock has not degenerated into the bloodshed and disorder hinted at in Cairo when the negotiations broke down. Mr. Dulles, said Ahmed Hussein before setting out for London and Washington, had had his understanding of the Egyptian view "enhanced" by a circumstance which should prove to be an important factor in improving Anglo-Egyptian relations. Cairo, therefore, while taking no initiative towards the resumption of negotiations with Britain—has been careful to avoid giving the impression that the talks had closed.

These factors lend credibility to reports of the Secretary of State's willingness to think of Middle East security in terms of the Arab Defence Pact, which would fit his expressed belief that collective security organizations should reflect "not only strategic factors but also a unity of culture and faith." To this it can be answered, of course, that the Arab treaty of joint defence, although it came theoretically into force almost exactly three years ago, is still without the Joint Defence Council and Permanent Military Commission upon which its working depends; and that, although the Arab States have lately repeated their attachment to the scheme, nothing has happened to check the view that the treaty is still wholly illusory. And Britain, it would seem, finds it hard to believe that the leading or the 500 million Pound Sterling installations to the treaty signatories rather than to Egypt alone would turn the illusion into substance.

These facts remain that if America should wish to arm and equip the countries adhering to the Arab Defence Pact an entirely new, and for Israel extremely dangerous, Middle East situation might then develop. The next fortnight or so should indicate whether this is, in fact, America's wish: a crucial fortnight, therefore, in which Israel really cannot afford the fun and games of party political crisis.

Jerusalem, May 27.

Nehru Backs Latest UN Korea Proposals

NEW DELHI, Tuesday (AP).—Indian Prime Minister Nehru said today that he has seen the latest UN proposals on Korea and that he has endorsed them. The proposals are as yet unpublished. Mr. Nehru told a mass meeting here, prior to leaving for Queen Elizabeth's Coronation that the latest U.S. plan is the closest so far to the original Chinese eight-point proposal on Korea.

He explained that he had not yet studied the latest proposals in detail, but from examination of the broad outlines, he found that both sides had come close to each other.

The Indian Prime Minister said he hoped that agreement would be reached at Panmunjom and that he would be surprised if it were delayed any longer. Yet he hesitated to prophesy how soon agreement would be reached, "knowing the past history of negotiations there."

British Guards Clash With Suez Saboteurs

PAID, Tuesday (Reuters).—A clash occurred between British guards and Egyptian saboteurs to cut the pipes leading to a water-purifying plant which supplies water to all the Suez garrison.

Two Egyptians were taken to hospital; three others were captured.

The clash occurred as troops guarding the Zone took measures to improve defences of vital purifying plants which have been receiving increased attention from Egyptian recruits.

Other troops bulldozed an entire derelict village of 400 mud and brick huts from the area of another plant 15 km. south of Suez.

The village, Salih Mahal, was described by its inhabitants in the riots of 1951. It was a jumble of roofless, windowless hovels.

A Moslem mosque is to be built in the village to replace the one destroyed by the British in 1951.

The U.N. Command is understood to have insisted that the political conference should not stretch out its deliberations unnecessarily. Following the lapse of a predetermined length of time, the issue would be referred to the U.N. The condition was contained in the Assembly's resolution.

Of the countries named for membership on the Reparation Commission—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, and India—only the latter would send troops to Korea for the supervision of POWs. The Communists had proposed that each country on this Commission should send a contingent.

With regard to the voting method within the Commission, the U.N. Command now seems willing to accept the view that a majority, not unanimity, is sufficient, and is also understood to have relinquished its former distinction between Chinese and Korean.

12 MIGs DOWNED AGAIN

TOKYO, Tuesday (UP).—American Sabre jets shot down 12 MIGs for the second time in eight days today in a series of blazing dogfights over North Korea. A thirteenth MIG was damaged.

All the Sabres returned safely. Bomb-carrying Sabre jets also attacked within 20 miles of the Yalu River in the longest strike since they were converted to fighter-bombers. Planes of the 8th and 18th Fighter Bomb Wings hit bridges 20 miles south of the Yalu and dropped 1,000 pounds on troop and supply concentrations at Choban.

S.E. EUROPE COMMAND

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (AP).—Admiral William F. Fletcher has been appointed C-in-C Allied Forces in South-East Europe.

Yugoslavs Beat Israel 57:55

MOSCOW, Tuesday.—Israel lost to Yugoslavia 57:55 after extra time in the preliminary of the European Basketball Championships here today.

The Lebanese team has refused to play against Israel as arranged tomorrow. They have stated their readiness to accept sanctions, but will not play Israel whatever the cost.

Today's Israel-Yugoslavia game was the most exciting of the tournament so far. Yugoslavia won literally in the last second of the 30 minutes of extra play.

Israel was leading throughout the game and ended the first half 22:20. The Yugoslavs caught up and at full-time the score was 50:50.

Parties Flip Coin For The Honour

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (AP).—The Republicans and Democrats flipped a coin today to decide whose Bill would be introduced into Congress granting citizenship to French-born Jews.

The coin, tossed by the House Judiciary Committee, fell heads for the Democrats.

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Empty Village Razed

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Dulles Hails Turkey As 'Staunch Ally'

ANKARA, Tuesday.—Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, today greeted Turkey as one of America's staunchest allies, and praised her contributions to the Atlantic Treaty Organization and the U.N. cause in Korea.

Mr. Dulles and his party arrived here by air this morning from Istanbul on the fourteenth day of his 15-day tour of the Middle East and Asia.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Dulles spoke of the "courage and discipline" of the Turkish nation which now formed "one of the world's great democracies."

After conferences with the chiefs of the American economic and military aid missions in Turkey, Mr. Dulles met with Premier Adnan Menderes and Foreign Minister Fuat Kopru.

The Turkish Cabinet met for three hours yesterday, reportedly to prepare a memorandum to be presented to Mr. Dulles today. Informal sources say the memorandum stresses three points:

1) The U.S. must strengthen economic aid to Turkey;
2) American military assistance must be continued and Turkey must be furnished with modern weapons, particularly jet planes;
3) Turkish leaders emphasize that some solution must be found to the problem of the Middle East Defence Organization.

Jordan Invokes Treaty with Britain

The Jordan Government yesterday called for an immediate meeting of the Anglo-Jordanian Defence Board to consider what steps to take to defend Jordan from the Arab Legion aggression, NEADS reports.

The appendix to the 1948 Anglo-Jordanian Treaty provides for the establishment of a Board charged with "the formulation of agreed plans in the strategic interests common to both countries."

The report of General William B. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, on the investigation of the Mt. Scopus demilitarized zone was yesterday severely criticized for its bias by Amal Nashashibi, senior Jordan delegate to the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, and the Jordan press.

Jordan Marauders Murder Woman, Injure 7 Others

Jerusalem POST Reporter REHOVOT, Tuesday.—A mother of seven children was killed, and three other women, a man and three children were wounded in organized attacks by Jordan irregulars on three villages near the border at midnight last night. They used dynamite, grenades and automatic weapons and were intent on killing and looting.

The attacks were carried out simultaneously on the three new immigrant villages which are near Ben Shimon.

At Beit Nabalia, a grenade, thrown into the house of David Namdar, killed his wife Tamar, 30, wounded him and two of their seven children. The woman's youngest child is four months old.

The murderers, after hurling a grenade into a second house which was empty, broke in and looted goods valued at IL1,500.

In the second settlement, Beit Arif, the attackers detonated three kilograms of TNT under the pillars of a house, which was almost completely destroyed. Its occupants, Zedek Yalish, his wife and five children escaped with slight injuries. Police said today that the charge was placed by expert sappers.

Into a second house the Jordanians flung a grenade, injuring no one. In a third house, another grenade injured Naomi Chasbi, 25, and her eight-year-old daughter.

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet, Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

The Jordanians then turned their attention to the fighting the sappers covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was returned by the settlers. Police this morning found tracks of "many men heading towards the settlements."

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. observers, and the military situation of the area was discussed with the U.N. British and French, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nabalia settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the U.N. to request a stronger security measure in their area. A POST Reporter who visited the village today found the settlers in mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded were taken to the local hospital.

An Army spokesman stated yesterday that Jordanian armed forces in a murderous and coordinated attack on three villages in the coastal plain on Monday night killed one woman, and wounded two others, and three children. Israel has submitted a sharp protest on the three attacks and has demanded an emergency meeting of the Israeli-A.A.C.

In one village, the attackers broke into a house, tossed in grenades, and opened automatic fire on the inhabitants. One woman was murdered and two children wounded by point-blank fire. In the same village, the Jordanians tried to blow up a building and three explosives failed.

In a second village, the marauders threw grenades into a house, wounding a woman and a young girl. In the third attack, the Jordanians opened fire on dwellings and three grenades. One woman was wounded. Israel watchers feared the marauders to fire in an exchange of fire it was said. Tracks led to the immediate line.

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Cabinet Split Not Healed After Day-Long Parleys

Ben Gurion May Resign Today

By SRAJA SHAPIRO, POST Knesset Correspondent

The split between the General Zionists and Mapai over the "flag issue," which culminated in the resignation of the General Zionist Ministers from the Coalition Cabinet on Monday, was no nearer a solution late last night, when the G. Z. faction rejected by a majority vote an "unofficial" compromise proposal by Mapai. The decision came after midnight at the conclusion of a three-hour meeting of the General Zionists following a long day of informal conferences.

An indication that the door was still open for their return to the Coalition was contained in a General Zionist announcement that they were "considering any proposal which would safeguard the exclusive use of the National flag and anthem in Government schools."

The compromise proposal on the part of Mapai was that the Education Bill be passed immediately and the "flag issue" be discussed at some future date, before which time Mapai might revise its stand.

The Cabinet, minus the four General Zionist Ministers, met yesterday morning, but came to no conclusion; another meeting is expected to take place today. The Mapai Political Committee is to meet this morning. If no new compromise is found, it is thought likely that the Ben Gurion Cabinet may resign.

G. Z. Stocktaking

Once outside the Government, the General Zionist leaders, taking quick stock of their gains and losses during their five months of Cabinet responsibility, seemed to think yesterday that on the whole their balance sheet was favourable. They had succeeded in reducing considerably the amounts of the Compulsory Property Loan and the Work Relief Loan, they came to know the Government from the inside, and they learned the advantages of being in power.

However, to consolidate their position with the rank and file who were disappointed that economic burdens had not been eased by some magic wand in the past five months—the General Zionist leaders needed a victory. It was an inspiration to seek such a victory in the "flag issue," where they were supported by the Prime Minister himself, whose stand on the matter was identical with theirs.

The international implications of the Mapai Central Committee's decision to insist on the display of the Labour Flag and the singing of the Labour Hymn on certain occasions were made quite clear yesterday, when the reaction of the American press became known. There was no use explaining to poor abroad what a red banner of Socialism stood for in the minds of the men of Elia Harod, when a red flag is generally identified with Communism.

No "Canoe"

There is some resentment in Mapai circles towards Mr. Ben Gurion for making no attempt to stress that point in the Mapai Central Committee. However, Mapai is not likely to "go to Canaan" and announce that "it was all a mistake," as some General Zionists seem to expect.

London of the party denied rumours that they were seeking concessions within the Coalition on matters other than the "flag issue." They seemed very proud of the fact that their party had been able to take a firm stand on a purely internal issue.

In Mapai circles the implications of a possible reversal of their own decision were not under-estimated. They knew it would result in a strengthening of the extreme Left parties, and make Mapai's position in the Histadrut more difficult.

MAC DISCUSSES ISRAEL COMPLAINTS

The Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission met yesterday in an emergency session to discuss three Israeli complaints concerning the attacks on Monday night by armed Jordan forces, and one Jordan complaint. It was decided that the Commission is to make on-the-spot investigations of all four incidents. The discussions are to be continued tomorrow.

It was learned in Jerusalem that the Jordan complaint concerned an attack on Khirbat Saadieh, between Hebron and Beer-sheva, on Monday night. This is the first meeting since the April 25-26 Jerusalem shooting incident in which the Commission took decisive action.

Further, the old-time appeal for help to the British police when the Jews fought back, is today being paralleled by Arab threats of a similar kind aimed at blocking any retaliatory action.

It is possible that the Arabs do not intend to start a real war against Israel; but in any case they obviously intend to do all they can to perpetuate a state of tension along the border through a number of small-scale attacks.

Retaliatory Action Being Considered

POST Military Correspondent

In view of the participation recently of organized Arab military personnel in attacks on Israeli territory, it is expected that a decision to take appropriate retaliatory action will not be long delayed.

The latest Arab attacks have been made either by Arab Legion soldiers or by National Guards, and their prime aim has been murder rather than robbery. Under no circumstances can the attackers be described as a Jordan spokesman has described them as "poor refugees who daily see their fields filled by others."

The stakes for which Jordan is playing are well understood by the military and political authorities here; and the policy adopted is not new. As did the Palestine Arabs during the 1936-39 disturbances, Jordan is encouraging marauding—by taking no action against the marauders—in the hope that work in the Israeli border settlements will suffer as a result of the long nights on guard duty which the settlers are compelled to undertake.

Furthermore, the old-time appeal for help to the British police when the Jews fought back, is today being paralleled by Arab threats of a similar kind aimed at blocking any retaliatory action.

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Reynaud Gets Nod from Aurio

PARIS, Tuesday.—M. Paul Reynaud has accepted President Aurio's invitation to form a Cabinet, and has announced that he would seek formal investiture by the National Assembly tomorrow.

M. Reynaud, 75, Moderate Conservative, is the first to attempt to form a Cabinet since the resignation of M. Rene Mayer who lost an Assembly vote of confidence on his financial policy last Thursday. A Socialist and a Gaullist were each asked to form a Cabinet but declined.

The Communist General Combarieu of Labour called off their 14-hour national railway strike threatened for tomorrow. It appeared instead for protest meetings and short work stoppages to press wage demands.

New-Communist Salans asked their members last Saturday not to strike, after accepting a Government compromise offer on the wage demands.

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YESTERDAY was undoubtedly the General Zionists' day. For 24 hours their sudden jibbing at a possible paragraph in a

Government action and precipitated, or threatened to precipitate, crisis. It must be remembered that at no time was this coalition a marriage of convenience, but of sheer necessity. Both sides to the contract were fully aware of this, and should know that crucial matters are not mended by five-month governments. Governments should not be permitted to fall without due and sufficient cause, and it cannot be said too clearly that the present crisis is artificial, avoidable, and gratuitous.

In the world press, and more particularly in the United States, the General Zionists will no doubt discern themselves in the likeness of a new Daniel facing the lions of subversive tendencies in Israel's labour parties. It is difficult for people abroad, and even for many of those at home, to recognize the "red flag" for what it is — a nostalgic clinging to the former symbol of labour's emancipation and international unity. Yet the Histadrut left the W.F.T.U. two years ago, and spent this time in a species of labour wilderness until the decision was adopted to join the western labour group — against the wishes, inevitably, of the pro-Soviet left wing of labour. On the international level, Mapai has made its position very clear — too clear, some might say, to the extent of precipitating anti-Israel and anti-Jewish policies in the Eastern bloc countries.

To suggest that a May Day parade and the rather ironical singing of the International, which is now banned in Russia, menace the security of the state and the loyalty of its young citizens is the kind of political stratagem that belongs in a debating society, and not in a house of representatives with urgent business of state. Despite their own apparent doubts on the subject, the dissenting members of the coalition would have earned more respect and regard if they had remained within the economic sphere, and brought into the open the difficulties and doubts that are really assailing them. Like all crises, this one will also end. Perhaps the General Zionists will see through their attempt to share in government, perhaps they will forsake it at this stage before worse befalls them. Despite the major flaws in the system of party rule, which have once again been illustrated, nobody in their senses wishes to abandon it, or to lessen its prerogatives. What is necessary, indeed, is to differentiate more clearly between issues of confidence, over which governments must fall, and administrative issues, on which it should be possible for a government to be defeated, to accept the Knesset's opinion, and to move on to the next point. At the moment we have a government by party whip, and the individual member's opinion counts for little, for he is not in a position to express it for fear of damaging the government which he supports. Under other circumstances, perhaps quite a number of Mapai members might, in the event of a vote, have decided they did not wish to raise their flags as in the past; and the General Zionists might have been deprived of an artificial issue to mask their reluctance to share in the burden of government.

Arab Refugees Called 'Political Football'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (INA) — Reverend Karl Baehr, the Executive Director of the American Christian Palestine Committee, testified yesterday before the Near Eastern subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that responsible opinion had been expressed that the Arab states do not really want to solve the refugee problem. They wish to keep the issue alive as a political football against the U.N. decision.

The subcommittee may go to the Near East for an on-the-spot investigation of the refugee problem, the Committee's Chairman, Sen. Alexander Wiley, indicated yesterday. The Senator asked Mr. John B. Blandford, Jr., former Director of UNRWA, who testified yesterday, what he thought of a Congressional investigation in the event Mr. Blandford said that it was always helpful to view such problems at first hand.

TOWARDS A STABLE ECONOMY PLANNING FOR ESSENTIALS

By KENNETH L. COHEN

IN the preceding article we reached the conclusion that the pre-condition to an overall economic policy is the definition of its aims and their order of priority.

It will be generally agreed that national self-preservation must be an overriding aim for without it we can fulfil no other. This does not imply an overall priority to military defence, although our armed forces must be maintained at a level which will guarantee our security. But a nation at war, as at peace, must be fed and supplied with essential materials. As we are independent in neither, it follows that we must maintain a constant reserve in hand for an emergency, however short our supplies may be. There must therefore be a high priority to stock-piling.

National self-preservation means preservation from economic as well as military collapse. It means adaptability to a change in the political climate. It means long-term agreements with guaranteed materials and markets. It means, in our present condition, a priority for agriculture and basic industries over luxury trades. For how profitable the latter may appear, they are more dependent on changing fashions and more sensitive to fluctuations in world trade. It means high selectivity in foreign investment and searching out markets which we can supply with basic products. And it means channelling our raw materials in such a way as to provide these industries with a steady supply. It means, for example, textiles before diamonds or chocolates or even luxury hotels. For the tourist industry is extremely sensitive to changes in world economic and social conditions.

Defence and Economy

It also means that even in defence policy, we have to count the cost. Not the cost to the public exchequer alone but to the national economy as a whole. Thus the present system of supplementary service is maintained largely at the expense of the private employer or the state employee, but in weighing up alternatives the heavy drain on production due to the withdrawal of skilled labour for a month at a time should be reckoned at its full cost to industry, not just to the exchequer. It follows that the form of training should be adopted to a minimum strain on the national economy, and that manpower priorities must be determined by national needs.

We might explore the possibility of a spare-time service like the British Home Guard, adapted to the leisure hours available to the Israeli worker. Special arrangements should be made to see that skilled agricultural workers are not withdrawn for training when agricultural activity is at its peak.

All this can be summed up as "the maximum of defence preparedness at the minimum cost to the national economy".

Whatever aid we receive from outside sources, we must use it to lessen our dependence on foreign aid. For this purpose, the German aid, which is regarded as yet another form of foreign aid, is a certain risk that has to be taken. It is a risk that has to be taken, because it is a risk that has to be taken.

But of greater importance is the danger involved in unregulated private foreign investment. This could mean the control by foreign capital of basic industries in such a way as to threaten the withdrawal of the capital or to close down the industry. It is a risk that has to be taken, because it is a risk that has to be taken.

It follows that the first criterion for independence is the development of export industries and of assured export markets. Next to developing an export industry, we must concentrate on replacing imported food and materials by local products. With the exception of grain, which is unsuited to intensive cultivation on small areas, we should aim at independence in food supplies.

While it is extremely doubtful whether a country with so small a proportion of arable land to its population can or should become primarily agricultural, the proportion of urban dwellers on the land may be prohibitive in relation to the results, we must still see to it that every dunum which is profitably cultivable is developed. In this connection, the proposal to give every soldier a year's agricultural training is one of the most fruitful of recent developments.

Immigrants' Absorption

Our willingness to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and food, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

of capital. We may be fascinated by grandiose machinery from America with which one man will do the work of ten. But if we cannot obtain the raw materials to produce ten times as much, or if we cannot export the produce, we must make do with ten men. It seems sometimes to be forgotten that an investment suitable to America may not be suitable to us.

National Consolidation

The absorption of immigrants implies also their welding into a common national entity. If oriental Jewry contains too high a proportion of merchants and pedlars, European Jewry also had too high a proportion of middle-men. The adaptation must come from all sides.

The Government must decide on a man-power policy and see that skilled workers are trained according to our requirements irrespective of country of origin. Above all, the monopolies of "middle" labour must be broken down. It should be no more difficult for a new immigrant to become a bus driver than to become an army driver. Yet while many have entered the latter ranks, few can get into the former. The ownership of capital is no criterion of the ability to do a job. Now should the criterion of long service be the deciding factor in clerical posts.

It goes without saying that the needs of the children must be given high priority. We must guarantee to every child nutrition, education, shelter and health services. The deplorable spectacle of children selling their ration tickets to passers-by outside every man's hand must be ended. If necessary, the children should be fed at least one free and nutritious meal in school. This could be financed by a compulsory deduction from family allowances. The existing health services ought to be supplemented by a national free health service for all schoolchildren.

Standard of Living

When all the other priorities have been taken into account, we must aim at as high a standard of living as our resources allow.

This means that we must have an expansionist economy. Whatever the import-export position, a large part of our economy consists of things we do for one another with our own resources. The barber cuts our hair and buys food from the farmer. If we decide to save at the barber's, we will be able to buy less from the farmer. If we all find that we can't make a living, we should think of ourselves as a national family. Some things we have to buy from outside the country in 1941. At the end of 1941 Kubelik became chief conductor of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra and remained there until the Communist coup d'état in 1948. Since then he has conducted all major European orchestras and most of the leading American ones.

He was the conductor of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra for some time, but as a result of his being given in his honor by the L.F.O. that he had left this post because he had no time to devote to it. He was a great musician, a great conductor, and a great man. He was a great musician, a great conductor, and a great man.

MUSICAL DIARY

KAPELL's farewell performance at the YMCA on Saturday reinforced the rare feeling of meeting with a genius. Each of his Preludes and Fugues in A minor was profoundly absorbing with the gigantic fugue as climax. The unique genius of this great performer lies in the fact that he interprets not only in true style, but by creating the impression that he was born in the composer's native land.

Kubelik Jr.

Raphael Kubelik, who is to conduct the ninth Special Concert and the tenth (last) Regular Subscription Concert of the L.F.O. was born in Bydchov, Czechoslovakia, in 1914. He is the son of the famous violinist J. A. Kubelik, from whom he received his early musical training. He graduated from the Prague Music Conservatoire in 1933 as conductor and composer and was guest conductor of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra in 1934. Later he toured Europe with his father, playing accompaniments at recitals and conducting orchestral concerts, and following the permanent conductor of the Czech Philharmonic, Václav Talich, he became director of the National Opera in Prague in 1936. At the age of 22, Raphael Kubelik was appointed acting conductor of the orchestra. In 1939 in addition to his post with the Philharmonic, he was made director of the National Opera in Brno and kept this post until the Nazis shut down the opera in 1941.

The fine impression left by the young pianist David Bar-Ilan on his first appearance with the Haifa Orchestra after his return from the U.S. was strengthened by his soloist, arranged for the Army and Navy Entertainment Hall on Friday night. Without over-sophistication or using too many effects, Bar-Ilan simply played his music. His genuine instinct for the natural and his lyrical sensitivity made his playing a pleasure to hear. His "Three Pieces for Piano" as well as "Walden" Sonata, expressing the strongest human emotions in their full maturity, should have been performed with more romanticism and less gravity.

The evening's climax came with Chopin's Nocturne in D flat minor, Ballade No. 4 op. 10 in F minor and the Valse in C sharp minor, which revealed great refinement and taste. G.W.B.

The most exciting event of the evening was the premiere of Copland's Sonata (1940). The opening prelude followed by a synopsized short phrase reminds of his less convincing Piano Variations of 1930. This abundantly vital Sonata breathes the force of a hurricane, and fades away with the subtle melancholy of an Indian summer. A truly creative interpretation.

The amazing thing about this artist, beside his controlled technique, the blend of romanticism, delicacy and virility, is his modesty. After the concert he went on playing for a very small audience works by Chopin and Schumann until 4 a.m. and the next morning he held auditions at the New Jerusalem Conservatoire for three hours. On this occasion he emphasized the importance of practicing eight hours a day to the would-be artists.

In Ramat Hashavim

As we missed Yehli Wagnan's concert at the Tel Aviv Ohel Hall a few weeks ago, we were tempted to go and hear him playing Beethoven's Variations on a Theme by Diabelli and the 34 Preludes by Chopin — at a concert in Ramat Hashavim last Saturday night. These are the only places where I dare to play such a serious programme — Tel Aviv and Ramat Hashavim, Wagnan asserted.

Apparently he was right. There were 60 members of the small village who listened alertly through the 50 minutes of the Beethoven and 40 minutes of the Chopin — many absorbed in the music.

In the last year or so I have not heard Wagnan, he has developed more and more into a thoughtful artist of various professions. He not only analyzed the overwhelmingly positive and at the same time almost essential character of Beethoven's

GIANT CANNON ON DISPLAY



The atomic cannon being viewed by New Yorkers when it was put on display at Battery Point during Armed Forces Day on May 11. (Express Photo)

New Atomic Shell Equals 1,000 Artillery Battalions

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — A single atomic shell like the one fired at Las Vegas yesterday can do about the same damage as 1,000 medium artillery battalions firing all their guns at the same time at the same target.

Such was the estimate of ordnance experts following the public test of the Army's "Fat Man" atomic bomb, a 29,000 lb. shell that can drop conventional or atomic explosives on targets as distant as 20 miles.

The Army revealed today that the shell, with an atomic warhead, is about 11 inches in diameter, three feet long, weighs half a ton, and is much smaller than the A-bombs dropped on Japan. The shell is 75% as powerful as the first A-bomb.

Secretary of Defence Charles E. Wilson likened the present development to the Model-T days of the automotive industry, while Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman designate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, forecast use of similar guns on naval vessels.

Readers' Letters

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — It is extraordinary how frequently we come across demands in this country for concessions to students in the matter of academic standards. It is shocking to find that the Technion has in fact made such concessions to "war students" (your issue of May 18). Mr. Alpert calls it "principles" and "compensation." Compensation at whose cost?

understaffed and overworked, and are not able to concentrate on the prevention of infiltration. The Army cannot patrol every metre of the border day and night: a million men would be needed to do this. What is the citizen doing for the safety of his own life and family? Almost every man in the country has had some training in the use of weapons — this fact can be used to an advantage.

What does J.S. want the Technion degree to be — a decoration or a standard hallmark? Is J.S. prepared to have a house built by an architect who has obtained his degree on the basis of war service rather than on the basis of study and successful examination results?

Each patrol must have an experienced picked man in charge and a sign of recognition between patrols. The arms of the patrols should be kept in the nearest police-station or with a responsible person, and drawn out by the leader of the patrol. Every patrol should work in close cooperation with the Police, and go to their assistance if necessary. This I think is the only way in which this problem will be solved for the time being.

OLD PATROLMEN

Jerusalem, May 12.

"HOLY OF HOLIES"

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — On reading today the report of the Prime Minister's statement implying that the allegorical interpretation of the Song of Songs belongs to the Diaspora conception of our Bible, I wonder whether Mr. Ben Gurion remembers the

statement of the great teacher and national leader Rabbi Akiba: "For he [No man in Israel] disputed about [sacred character of] the Song of Songs. For the whole world is not as worthy as the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel. For all the Writings are holy, but the Song of Songs is the Holy of Holies." (Mishna Yadayim Chap. 3.) Rabbi Akiba, who clearly understood the Song of Songs as depicting the love between God and Israel, was surely an Israeli of Israeli Jews. This staunch supporter of the Bar Kochba revolution, who according to Maimonides acted as armour-bearer to Bar Kochba, cannot be classed with Diaspora Judaism.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — Due to the increase of murders and robberies by infiltrators it is imperative for every citizen to assist the Army and the Police. The Police today are

YOUNG MAN

with initiative, willing to invest IL. 2,000 in any profitable enterprise, preferably Jerusalem. Serious offers to: P.O.B. 252, JERUSALEM.

TOMORROW IS THE SECOND DRAW
of series 1953/2. MIFAL HA'PAIS
YOUR NUMBER MAY WIN!

Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

A UNITED CHURCH SERVICE

will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Jerusalem, on Sunday, May 31 at 10 a.m.

Anyone wishing to attend will be welcome.

statement of the great teacher and national leader Rabbi Akiba: "For he [No man in Israel] disputed about [sacred character of] the Song of Songs. For the whole world is not as worthy as the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel. For all the Writings are holy, but the Song of Songs is the Holy of Holies." (Mishna Yadayim Chap. 3.) Rabbi Akiba, who clearly understood the Song of Songs as depicting the love between God and Israel, was surely an Israeli of Israeli Jews. This staunch supporter of the Bar Kochba revolution, who according to Maimonides acted as armour-bearer to Bar Kochba, cannot be classed with Diaspora Judaism.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — In my humble opinion, the Hebrew University would have honoured itself had it conferred an honorary degree upon Rabbi Leo Baeck — even before his 80th birthday.

Yours, etc.,
PLONI

LOST

on Tuesday, May 26 at 12.30 p.m. on Hamaikha Bus No. 13, travelling from Rehovot to Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem.

Leather Wallet-Purse

containing Identity Card in the name of Moshe Efrati, N. 200298 and money and 5 tickets of Mifal Ha'pays. Please return to THE JERUSALEM POST, Jerusalem.

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Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany.
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DAVID YELIN-LODGE

FESTIVAL SERVICE
on the occasion of the 50th birthday of
Rabbi Dr. LEO BAECK
on Shabbat "Beha'aloithka", May 30, 1953 at 8.30 a.m. in the hall of the Hebrew Secondary School, Keren Kayemeth Boulevard, Rehavia, Jerusalem. The Chief Hazzan Rosenbluth of Stockholm will conduct the service.

Speakers: Prof. Ernst Simon, Dr. G. Herzl, Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.

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